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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
09/768,007	01/24/2001	Sanjay Chadha	AP835US	9266	
7	7590 08/03/2004		EXAM	INER ;	
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P.O. Box 11100, Station H			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Ottawa, ON K2H 7T8			2685	6	
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			DATE MAILED: 08/03/2004	}	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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•	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
Office Addison Commencer	09/768,007	CHADHA, SANJAY					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Nhan T Le	2685					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appearing for Reply	opears on the cover sheet with t	the correspondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a re - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perior - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply ply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30 d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS tte, cause the application to become ABANI	be timely filed O) days will be considered timely. From the mailing date of this communication. DONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24	January 2001.						
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ Th	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.						
3) Since this application is in condition for allow	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the applicatio	Claim(s) <u>1-13</u> is/are pending in the application.						
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
	Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
o) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	or election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.							
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
a) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documer comparing the priority documer copies of the priority documer copies of the certified copies of the priority documer application from the International Bure	nts have been received. nts have been received in Appl fority documents have been red au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	lication No ceived in this National Stage					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a lis	st of the certified copies not rec	eiveu.					
Attachment(s)	∆ □	(DTO 442)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		lail Date					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date	8) 5) Notice of Inform 6) Other:	mal Patent Application (PTO-152)					

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 3 is an incomplete claim since it does not disclose the claim limitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. <u>Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Constien (US 6,259,932).</u>

As to claim 1, Constein teaches a base unit (see fig. 1, number 1, col. 6, lines 5-14), a dual mode input/output device (see fig. 1, numbers 1, 2, col. 6, lines 5-21), computer control input device (see fig. 2, number 14, col. 6, lines 28-35), microdisplay unit (see fig. 2, number 13, col. 6, lines 28-35), inherently a microcontroller unit for receiving signals from input device and controlling images displayed by the microdisplay unit and keypad input device (see fig. 1, number 14, col. 6, lines 28-35).

2. Claims 2, 4-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Constien (US 6,259,932) in view of Jacobsen (US 6,073,034)

As to claim 2, Constein fails to teach the integrated mobile computer according to claim 1, further comprising an elongate support pivotally attached to the base unit and pivotal between a closed position alongside the base unit and an open position extending away from the base unit and above input device, the microdisplay unit being mounted upon a distal end portion of the elongate support. Jacobsen teaches the integrated mobile computer, comprising an elongate support pivotally attached to the base unit and pivotal between a closed position alongside the base unit and an open position extending away from the base unit and above input device, the microdisplay unit being mounted upon a distal end portion of the elongate suppor (see fig. 8a, number 238, col. 12, lines 47-61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Jacobsen into the system of Constein in order to provide a better display for the user.

As to claim 4, the combination of Constein and Jacobsen also teaches a device of claim 2, wherein the base unit houses parts of wireless access device and second display unit is provided on the base unit, the second display being viewable when the support in the closed position (see Constein fig. 1, number 4, col. 6, lines 7-21).

As to claim 5, the combination of Constein and Jacobsen teaches the base unit houses an operating system (see Constein col. 6, lines 52-65).

As to claims 6-7, the combination of Constein and Jacobsen teaches a device according to claim 4, further comprising switching means for switching the dual mode

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input/output device and the microdisplay when the device is opened or closed; wherein the switch means is operable automatically in dependence upon opening and closing of the support (see Constein col. 6, lines 1-35).

As to claim 8, the combination of Constein and Jacobsen teaches a device of claim 4, wherein the support has an opening through which a second display unit is visible when the support is in the closed position (see Constein fig. 1, number 4, col. 6, lines 5-14).

As to claim 9, the combination of Constein and Jacobsen teaches the computer device according to claim 4. Jacobsen fails to teach device wherein the input device comprises of set of controls for operation of the microcomputer unit, a second set of controls for operation of mobile telephone unit being provided on a part of the support so as to be accessible along side the viewing surface of the second display when the support is in the closed position, at least some of the first set of controls being so positioned as to be obscured by the support when the support is in the closed position (see fig. 1, number 5, col. 6, lines 10-15).

3. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Constein (US 6,259,932) in view of Caci (US 6,154,658)

As to claim 10, Constein teaches the computer device according to claim 1.

Constein fails to teach means for connecting the device to a docking unit in a vehicle, means for providing data related to vehicle location and supplying data to the microcomputer unit, the microcomputer unit having software for operation of the combination as a navigational system. Caci teaches means for connecting the device to

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a docking unit in a vehicle, means for providing data related to vehicle location and supplying data to the microcomputer unit, the microcomputer unit having software for operation of the combination as a navigational system (see col. 8, lines 7-20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Caci into the computer device of Constein to monitor the state of vehicle and operator and the security status of vehicle.

4. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Constien (US 6,259,932) in view of Jacobsen (US 6,073,034) and further in view of Caci (US 6,154,658) and Smith (US 5,266,922).

As to claim 11, the combination of Constein and Jacobsen fails to teach the computer device in claim 9 wherein a separate display is provided in the vehicle and connected to the microcomputer unit via the connecting means. Caci teaches the computer device wherein a separate display is provided in the vehicle and connected to the microcomputer unit via the connecting means (see col. 11, lines 31-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Caci into the computer device of Constein and Jacobsen to improve safety hazard. In addition, the combination of Constein, Jacobsen and Cacin fails to teach the microcomputer unit is operable to disable separate display when vehicle speed exceeds a predetermined speed. Smith teaches the microcomputer unit is operable to disable separate display when vehicle speed exceeds a predetermined speed (see col. 4, lines 52-64; col. 6, lines 29-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

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to provide the teaching of Smith into the computer device of Constein, Jacobsen and Caci in order to provide safety to the driver.

5. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caci (US 6,154,658) in view of Smith (US 5,266,922).

As to claim 12, Caci teaches the combine of global positioning system receiver installed in a vehicle and connected to a computer, the receiver periodically supplying to the computer data as to the position of the vehicle (see fig. 2, 14, 12 col. 8, lines 7-20) the computer having software for computing from the data a current vehicle speed, comparing the current speed with a reference speed (see figure 2, 14, 12, col. 14, lines 31-53). Caci fails to teach disabling an in-vehicle display when the current speed exceeds reference speed. Smith teaches disabling an in-vehicle display when the current speed exceeds reference speed (see col. 4, lines 52-64; col. 6, lines 29-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Smith into the computer device of Caci in order to improve mobile communication.

6. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Constein (US 6,259,932) in view of Caci (US 6,154,658) and further in view of Smith (US 5,266,922).

As to claim 13, Constein fails to teach the computer device having an interface for connection to a global positioning system receiver and software for computing from data supplied by the a current vehicle speed, comparing the current speed with a reference speed, and disabling an in-vehicle dismay when the current speed exceeds

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the reference speed. Caci teaches global positioning system receiver installed in a vehicle and connected to a computer, the receiver periodically supplying to the computer data as to the position of the vehicle, the computer having software for computing from the data a current vehicle speed, comparing the current speed with a reference speed (see figure 2, 14, 12, col. 14,lines 31-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Caci into the device of Constein in order to locate the device user. The combination of Constein and Caci fails to teach disabling an in-vehicle display when the current speed exceeds reference speed. Smith teaches disabling an in-vehicle display when the current speed exceeds reference speed (see col. 4, lines 52-64; col. 6, lines 29-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Smith into the computer device of Constein and Caci in order to provide safety to the driver.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Makela (US 6,047,196) teaches communication device with two modes of operation.

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Chalier et al (US 6,334,063) teaches electronic device with autopositioning virtual

image display and associated method.

Shin (US 6,006,109) teaches wireless data communication system using

microphone/headphone jack of portable phone.

Henderson (US 6,035,214) teaches laptop computer with integrated telephone.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Nhan T Le whose telephone number is 703-305-4538.

The examiner can normally be reached on 08:00-05:00 (Mon-Fri).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on 703-305-4385. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Nhan Le

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